Amendments to the Specification:

[0029] Figs. 7A and 7B are a flow diagram illustrating the acquisition method of the present invention in more detail; [[and]]

[0030] Fig. 8 is a block diagram illustrating an example embodiment of a station incorporating transmitter and receiver circuits adapted to perform the acquisition and synchronization mechanisms of the present invention[[.]] ; and

Insert after Paragraph [0030] (of the original specification)

Fig. 9 is a flow diagram illustrating the transmit method of the present invention.

Insert after Paragraph [0053] (of the original specification)

A flow diagram illustrating the transmit method of the present invention is shown in Figure 9. Initially, data to be transmitted is received from the external host device (step 180). The synchronization sequence to be placed at the beginning of the packet is also generated (step 182). Next, the shift index is generated in accordance with the transmit data (step 184). The shift index determines the amount of rotation to be applied to a spreading waveform.

The synchronization sequence is also determined which forms the start of the packet signal transmitted at the head of each packet. For N symbols in the sync sequence, N-1 predetermined signals (typically time gaps) are generated and inserted between the N symbols. Each sequence comprises unique set of time delays or gaps between the symbols. The sequence of time delays is used to convey information such as packet type to the receiver, thereby eliminating the need for special explicit commands. The sequence of gaps is stored in a sync sequence gap template which is used in generating the particular sync sequence to be transmitted.

Once the sync sequence and corresponding shift indexes are determined, the spreading waveform is generated in accordance with the shift index (step 186). The packet, including sync sequence and data payload, is assembled for transmission (step 188) and the signal is coupled to the channel (step 190).